CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CUAN, Sun-Pao; DOLEZAL, J.; KALVODA, R.; ZYKA, J.

1. Institute for Analytic Chemistry, Karlova Univ. (Institut fur analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversität); 2. J. Heyrovsky Polarographic Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Polarographisches Institut J. Heyrovsky, Tschechslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften), Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12, Dec 1965,

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4

BUDNIKOV, G.K.; KAL'VODA, R. [Kalvoda, R.]

Electrochemical behavior of secondary butyl alcohol at the surface of a mercury cathode. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.7:1131-1133 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Khimicheskiy institut imeni A.Ye. Arbuzova AN SSSR i Polyarograficheskiy institut Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk, Praga.

KALVODA, Robert

"Some Remarks on the Use of the Instrument Polaroscope P 576," Bratislava, Chemicke Zvesti, No. 11-12, Nov-Dec 60, p. 859.

Affiliation: Polarographic Institute, CSAV, Prague.

KALVODA, Robert

"Electrode Processes Followed by Oscillographic Polarography with AC Current," Bratislava, Chemicke Zvesti, No. 11-12, Nov-Dec 60, p. 867.

Affiliation: Polarographic Institute, CSAV, Prague.

KALVODA, Robert

"Progress in Alternating-current Oscillographic Polarography," Prague, Chemicke Listy, No. 12, Dec 60, p. 1265.

Affiliation: Polarographic Institute, CSAV, Prague.

KALVODA, Robert

"Use of Oscillographic Polarography in Quantitative Analysis XIII. Application of a semiconductor Probe for Signalling Depth of Cut-ins on Oscillographic Curves," Prague, Chemicke Listy, No. 12, Dec 60, p. 1299.

Affiliation: Polarographic Institute, CSAV, Prague.

PANOS,J.; KMOCH,J.; KORYCH,B.; FABIAN,D.; KALVODOVA,D.

Apropos of the etiology and clinical aspects of atypical pneumonia. Cas.lek.cesk. 102 no.50:1371-1374 13 D'63.

1. II interni klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi KU v Praze; (prednosta: prof.dr. R. Foit, DrSc.) a Ustav pro lekarskou mikrobiologii a imunologii fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze (prednosta: prof.dr. F.Patocka, DrSc.).

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Analysis of disorders of vasomotor reactions in lumbosacral syndromes. Cesk. neurol. 27 no.4:214-218 Jl'64

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU [Karlovy university] v Praze (prednosta: akademik K.Henner) a Fyziologicky ustav CSAV [Ceskoslovenske akademie ved] v Praze (reditel: prof. dr. Z.Servit).

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1. Katedra Technologii Ceramiki Czerwonej i Kamionki AGH
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KALWA, Marian; WOLFKE, Stefan

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1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Dega.

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*rehabil., environmental & psychical factors)
(REHABILITATION, in various diseases,
*polio., environmental & psychical factors)

KALWARYJSKA, Halina (Poznan, ul. Krasinskiego 3 m.8)

The first attempts in the application of remedial exercises at Poznan during the period 1840-1842. Chir.narz. ruchu. 23 no.1:1-8 1958.

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Tasks and activities of carrying out the master plan in the water economy of the German Democratic Republic. p. 112.

Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1954
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI
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Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

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Tasks and activities of carrying out the master plan in the water economy of the German Democratic Republic. p. 152.

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Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

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Tasks and activities of carrying out the master plan in the water economy of the German Democratic Republic. p. 189.

Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954
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Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

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Tasks and activities of carrying out the master plan in the water economy of the German Democratic Republic. p. 214.

Vol. 4, no. 7, July 1954
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Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
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I A KALYABINA and L M PONOMAREVA

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So: B-3,080,964

KALYADA, A.A., agronom
[redacted]

Harrowing winter crops in an important cultivation practice. Zemledelie: 6 no.8:27 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Man'kovo-Kalitvenskaya mashinno-traktornaya stantsiya Chertkovskogo rayona, Rostovskoy oblasti.
(Grain) (Tillage)

KALYADA, T.V. (Leningrad)

Adaptation of the body to the prolognsd action of radiant energy.
Gig.truda i prof.zab. 3 no.6:16-21 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(INFRA-RED RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

OSIPOV, Yu.A., kand. med. nauk; VOL'FOVSKAYA, R.N., kand. med. nauk; ASANOVA, T.P., kand. med. nauk; KULIKOVSKAYA, Ye. L., starshiy inzhener; KALYADA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHCHEGLOVA, A.V., kand. med. nauk

Combined effect of a high frequency magnetic field and X-ray radiation in industry. Gig. i san. 28 no.6:35-39 Je'63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.

KALYADIN, I., general-mayor zapasa

The first frontline meeting... Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.8:34-35
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MAKAROV, A.F.; OBOROTOV, I.Ye.; KALYADIN, I.I.; FELENKO, L.I.; PEREPELITSA, V.R.; NECHAYEV, B.N.; DAVYDOV, A.M.; IVANOV, N.G.; CHUVAKOV, P.F.; FIL'KOV, P.V.; LAR'KIN, G.D.; SVYATKIN, V.V.; SHARIFULLIN, M.

Railroad workers address metallurgists. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.8:14 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kovylkinskaya distantsiya puti i putevaya mashinnava stantsiya No.66, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi. 2. Nachal'nik Kovylkinskoy distantsii puti (for Makarov). 3. Sekretari partbyuro, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Oborotov, Nechayev). 4. Predsedatel' mestkoma, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Kalyadin). 5. Sekretari Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Felenko, Ivanov). 6. Nachal'nik putevoy mashinnoy stantsii No.66, stantsiya Kovylkino, kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Perepelitsa). 7. Chlen mestkoma, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogy (for Davydov). 8. Rukovoditeli brigad i udarniki kommunisticheskogo truda distantsii i putevoy mashinnoy stantsii No.66, stantsiy Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Chuvakov, Fil'kov, Lar'kin, Svyatkin, Sharifullin).

(Railroads--Rails)

KHLEVCHUK, V.R.; KALYADIN, Yu.A.

Temperature and humidity control in completely prefabricated apartment houses. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 37 no.7:16-18 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

KALYAGIN, A.M.; SHPEKTOROV, I.N.

Recommendations for re-equipping the ER-7A excavator for work on frozen ground. Stroi.truboprov. 10 no.10:33-34 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Gazstroymashina".

KALYAGIN, A.M.

ER-10 wheel excavator for trenching frozen and rocky ground.
Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.9:1-2 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Gazstroymashina".

KALYAGIN, I.

A force, alive and efficient. Voen. znan. 41 no.2:29 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Rabotnik shtaba grazhdanskoy oborony Kirovskogo rayona, Leningrad.

[illegible]

DUBNIKOV, L.M.; KALYAGIN, I.A. [deceased] 1964

Quantitative determination of fluorine in fluorine-containing organic substances. Zav.lab. 29 no.11:1[illegible]98-1301 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 47163-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6000450 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/009/I033/I033

41

B

AUTHORS: Mishin, D. D.; Kalyagina, L. A.

TITLE: Study of the spectra of magnetic induction in permalloy 79NM

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurigya, Abs. 9I204

REF SOURCE: Sb. Fiz. magnitn. yavleniy. Sverdlovsk, 1964, 112-117

TOPIC TAGS: permalloy, magnetic effect, magnetic alloy/ 79NM permalloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature, frequency of the applied field (50 and 1000 hz), and the stabilizing thermal treatment on the magnet induction spectrum (SMI) of alloy 79NM were studied. Toroidal specimens (outer diameter--1.7 cm, inner diameter--1.0 cm) were prepared from a 0.008-mm thick ribbon of 0.5-cm width. SMI was studied after thermal treatment in Ar under the following conditions: heating to 1200C for 10 min, aging for 30 min, cooling at a rate of 800 deg/hr, as well as after additional stabilizing thermal treatment (aging for 24 hr at 450C). The alternating field coils were fed from a generator of type 3G-10. The sine-shape of the current was maintained with an accuracy of 2--3%. Heating of specimens up to 100C was carried out in a liquid thermostat, cooling to -196C in a Dewar vessel with liquid nitrogen. It is shown that with increase in the amplitude of the alternating field there is increase in relative magnitude of higher harmonics. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.245'28:538.521

L 47163-66

ACC NR: AR6000450

temperature dependence of the harmonic components of SMI becomes particularly pronounced only after cooling to -196C. Increasing the frequency of the alternating field to 1000 hz decreases considerably the importance of the higher SMI harmonics. In this case it is possible to approximate the magnetization curve by the 1st and 3rd harmonics. The SMI measured after aging at 50 and 1000 hz shows considerably attenuated thermal dependence for the first as well as for the higher harmonics. The higher harmonics along with the first may serve as more sensitive indicators in the study of the thermal stability of alloy 79NM. Yu. Avraamov [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2 egh

38116. KALYAGIN, V. A.

Kombinirovannyy baraban dlya otkatki i protryaski mekhovykh shkur.-
Podpis': V. V. (I) Kalyagin. Legkaya prom-st', 1949, no 11, s-29-30

KALYAGIN, Vasiliy Alekseyevich; DENISOVA, I.S., redaktor; RAKOV. S.I.
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Local ventilating appratus for individual shops of glass factories]
Mestnye ventiliatsionnye ustroistva sostavnykh tsekhov stekol'nykh
zavodov, [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1955. 77 p.(MLRA 8:12)
(Factories--Ventilation)

BOBOSHIN, B., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALYAGIN, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

The air became clean. Okh. truda i sots. strakh. no.6:78 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Kazanskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo TSentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(Dust collectors)

BOBOSHIN, B.T.; KALYAGIN, V.A. (Kazan')

Exhaust system for a moving source of contaminants. Vod. i san. tekh. no.10:34-37 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Exhaust systems) (Factories--Heating and ventilation)

KALIAGIN,V.A.; VLADIMIRTSEV, V.P., red.

[Brief instructions for planning the heating and ventilation in production shops of glass factories; scientific and technological information on questions of industrial safety] Kratkie ukazaniia po proektirovaniiu otopleniia i ventiliatsii v vyrabotochnykh tsekhakh stekol'nykh zavodov; nauchno-tekhnicheskaia informatsiia po voprosam okhrany truda. Kazan', Tatarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 31 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

GUREVICH, V.A., inzh.; D'YAKONOV, N.G., inzh.; KALYAGIN, Yu.P., inzh.

Tie beam with tongs. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.9:15 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

L 14420-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6002120 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/006/0701/0706

AUTHOR: Bernshteyn, M. L.; Kalyagina, G. P.; Venzhega, A. S.; Belkin, M. Ya.; Ryabova, L. A. 36 34 B

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: High-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment (with 9 Kh steel as example) 44.55, 18

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 701-706

TOPIC TAGS: steel, surface hardening, metal heat treatment, mechanical heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The paper gives the results of a study and adoption in industry of a new method of hardening the surface layers of cold rolls, the high-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment (HTMST). In experiments with rolls of 9Kh 4 steel, the greatest increase in the contact strength of 9Kh steel rolls as compared to ordinary hardening treatment with high-frequency currents and low tempering is provided by HTMST involving an austenizing temperature of 900-950C, a draft pressure of 64 dkN, a longitudinal feed of 180 mm/min, and a rotation velocity of 720 rpm. After this treatment, the contact strength in the zone of

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ACC NR: AP6002120

2

limited life increased from 4.1—5.4 to 13.0—14.8 million cycles (in some samples, up to 50—55 million cycles). The life of the working rolls of a twelve-roll mill increased by a factor of over 2. Metallographic studies and microhardness measurements following the HTMST showed the presence of a markedly hardened surface layer characterized by a high etchability. HTMST results in a refinement of carbide particles, an increased alloying with chromium, and causes a certain orientation to appear in the separation of these particles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 11Mar65 / ORIG REF: 001

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Card 2/2

L 33559-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6012232 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/004/0010/0014 44

AUTHOR: Bernshteyn, M. L.; Kalyagina, G. P.; Kaputkina, L. M.; Laptev, D. V. 43 B

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Radiographic investigation of the surface layers of 9Kh steel that were hardened by high-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no 4, 1966, pp 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, surface hardening, metal heat treatment, x ray analysis/9Kh chromium steel

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous investigation (Bernshteyn, M. L., Belkin, M. Ya., Venzhega, A. S., Kalyagina, G. P., Ryabova, L. A. Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1965, no. 6; Bernshteyn, M. L. MiTOM, 1965, no. 7) with the difference that the relationship between hardness and the increase in resistance to contact fatigue of the surface layer of specimens taken from the rolls of cold-rolling mills following their high-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment (HTTST) is investigated by means of radiographic analysis of the width of the $(110)_\alpha$ line over the depth of the layer as a function of conditions of HTTST.

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ACC NR: AP6012232

Findings: HTTST causes marked changes in the fine structure of the material, as manifested in the increase in lattice energy (broadening of the width of x-ray lines). Thus, following various regimes of HTTST and induction hardening, with all the specimens subjected to final tempering at 160-180°C for 90 min (Fig. 1), it can be seen that the optimal HTTST regime causes the strongest change in line width; it is only at a depth of ~1 mm that line width begins to decrease. Further, a comparison of the C content before and after HTTST with degree of deformation ϵ = 50% showed that the total C content of the solid solution following HTTST is markedly lower (C.61%) than following conventional hardening. This confirms a previous observation by Gulyayev (Gulyayev, A. P., Shigarev, A. S. MiTOM, 1963, no. 4). The

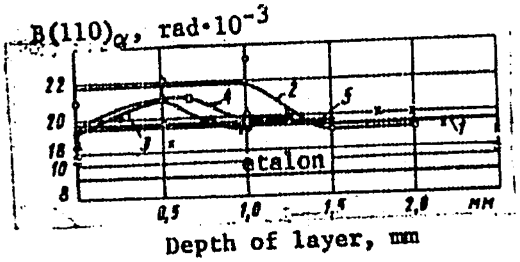

Fig. 1. Change in the width of the x-ray interference line $(110)_\alpha$ over the depth of the layer as a function of rolling pressure during HTTST (tempering at 160-180°C):

1 - induction hardening; 2-5 - HTTST; 2 - p = 65 kg; 3 - p = 45 kg; 4 - p = 55 kg; 5 - p = 75 kg

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L 33559-66

ACC NR: AP6012232

probable explanation for this effect is that C concentrates on the defects produced by the treatment and is subsequently inherited by martensite and, moreover, a partial bainitic transformation of the solid solution during HTTST is possible. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3 82

22907

S/109/61/006/004/022/025
E140/E163

24,2200

AUTHORS: Mishin, D.D., and Kalyagina, L.A.

TITLE: The influence of temperature prehistory on the permeability of nickel-zinc ferrites

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Vol.6, No.4, 1961, pp. 667-669

TEXT: Previous workers (Refs. 1, 2) have investigated the so-called temperature-magnetic hysteresis of metallic ferromagnetic materials in weak and medium fields. It has been found that the temperature-magnetic hysteresis is a fairly complex phenomenon, depending on the number of temperature cycles, magnetic field applied, etc. etc. The present authors' measurements show that as the number of cycles increases the material stabilizes. The effect is explained by temperature hysteresis of the domain structure of the material, which changes irreversibly during the temperature cycle. The changes in question can be either or both of domain boundary shifts and rearrangement of the ferrite domain structure.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1960

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6005259

16 16 49
B

AUTHOR: Mishin, D. D.; Kalyagina, L. A.

TITLE: Study of the spectra of magnetic induction of 79NM permalloy

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E1106

REF SOURCE: Sb. Fiz. magnitn. yavleniy, Sverdlovsk, 1964, 112-117

TOPIC TAGS: permalloy, magnetic induction, spectrum analysis, temperature dependence, heat treatment

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the influence of the temperature t, the frequency field H. and of stabilizing heat treatment (HT) on the spectra

N. Mol'kov.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

2

[illegible]

AID P - 1631

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 13/23

Author : Kalyakin, N. N., Eng.

Title : Erection of H-frame towers with the help of a towing truck

Periodical : Energetik, 1, 21-22, Ja 1955

Abstract : The use of a towing truck for setting of towers for a 35 kv line is briefly described.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

KALYAKIN, N.N., inzh.

Manipulator for welding petal-shaped bottoms. Svar. proizv. no.7: 34-35 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.

DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GABZAILOV, G.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KADYROV, Z., nauchn. sotr.; ABDUSHUKUROV, T.; KALYAKIN, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk; FOKIN, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; BAKIYEVA, R.A., nauchn. sotr.; IBRAGIMOV, M., nauchn. sotr.; KARDASI, A.A., kand. ekon.nauk; KADANER, E.A.; NIKONOV, F.D., nauchn. sotr.; ANTONETS, G.M.; ARTYKOV, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk; TRUSOV, A.N.; OVCHAROVA, M.A., nauchn. sotr.; TSOY, P., nauchn. sotr.; **KALYAKIN, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk, otv.** red.; DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; ARTYKOV, A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SHARIFKHODZHAYEV, M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DESYATNIK, F.M., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the machinery manufacture of Uzbekistan] Ekonomika mashinostroeniia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb.SSR, 1963. 289 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut ekonomiki.
(Uzbekistan--Machinery industry)

DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GABZAILOV, G.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KADYROV, Z., nauchn. sotr.; ABDUSHUKUROV, T.; KALYAKIN, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk; FOKIN, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; BAKIYEVA, R.A., nauchn. sotr.; IBRAGIMOV, M., nauchn. sotr.; KARDASI, A.A., kand. ekon.nauk; KADANER, E.A.; NIKONOV, F.D., nauchn. sotr.; ANTONETS, G.M.; ARTYKOV, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk; TRUSOV, A.N.; OVCHAROVA, M.A., nauchn. sotr.; TSOY,P., nauchn. sotr.; KALYAKIN, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; ARTYKOV, A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SHARIFKHODZHAYEV, M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DESYATNIK, F.M., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the machinery manufacture of Uzbekistan] Ekonomika mashinostroeniia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb.SSR, 1963. 289 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut ekonomiki.
(Uzbekistan--Machinery industry)

DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor ekon. nauk; VOLOTKO, N.A.; YUN, D.N., kand. ekon. nauk; FOFONOV, B.M., kand. ekon. nauk; KALYAKIN, P.V., kand.ekon. nauk; DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KHUDKOVSKIY, A.B., kand. ekon. nauk; ARTYKOV, A., kand. ekon. nauk; FOKIN, A.I.; UL'MASOV, A., kand. ekon. nauk; YAKOVENKO, Ye., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the economics of Uzbekistan industry] Osnovy ekonomiki promyshlennosti Uzbekistana; uchebnoe posobie Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1963. 282 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KALYAKIN, V.M., inzh.; ZOLOTAREV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Instrument for measuring the low speeds of polishing pulp flow. Stek. i ker. 20 no.8:20-22 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KULIKOV, V. V., dotsent; KALYAKIN, V. V., inzh.; GEL'MAN, D. Z., dotsent

Determining losses and impoverishment of ore in the Kommunar-Pobeda Shaft of the F. E. Dzerzhinskii Mine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.9:70-76 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema (for Kulikov, Kalyakin). 2. Institut gornogo dela AN UkrSSR (for Gel'man). Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy i otkrytykh rabot Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Iron mines and mining)

ARSENT'YEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; VINOGRADOV, Vladimir Samoylovich; DZYUBENKO, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; YESHCHENKO, Aleksey Andreyevich; KALYAKIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; KARMAZIN, Vitaliy Ivanovich; KISELEV, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich; KULIKOV Vladimir Vasil'yevich; MELESHKIN, Sergey Mikhaylovich; SINARENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KHIVRENKO, Akim Foteyevich; SHKUTA, Eduard Ivanovich; SHOSTAK, Afonasiy Grigor'yevich; MOSKAL'KOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich, retsenzent; SOSEDOV, Orest Orestovich, retsenzent; ROSSMIT, Aleksandr Filippovich, otv. red.; SUROVA, V.A., red.izd-va; LAVRENT'YEVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Overall development of an iron-ore basin] Kompleksnoe razvitie zhelezorudnogo basseina. [By] A.I.Arsent'yev i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 293 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4001515 S/3032/63/000/071/0013/0026

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Skipetrov, V. V.; Kalyakina, A. N.

TITLE: Investigation of incombustible liquids for flooding transformers

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. elektrotekhn. institut. Trudy*, no. 71, 1963, 13-26

TOPIC TAGS: transformer, transformer oil, transformer fluid, noncombustible transformer fluid, nonflammable transformer fluid, low freezing point transformer fluid, SOVTOL 2, pentachlorodiphenyl, incombustible, incombustible fluid, noncombustible, noncombustible fluid, power transformer, power transformer oil, synthetic oil, diphenyl.pentachloro-, benzene.trichloro-, trichlorobenzene

ABSTRACT: Studies were carried out on the nonflammable transformer fluids, SOVTOL 2 and SOVTOL 10. SOVTOL 2, containing 64% pentachlorodiphenyl and 36% trichlorobenzene, has a viscosity similar to that of transformer oil and a freezing point of -42C which makes it suitable for use at low temperatures. SOVTOL 10 (10% trichlorobenzene, 90% pentachlorodiphenyl), with a freezing point of -7C, is suitable in cases in which the surrounding temperature remains above +10C and, because of its high viscosity, is less sensitive to contamination but still capable of heat exchange by convection. Table 1 of the Enclosure shows the physical, chemical, and dielectric properties of these 2 transformer fluids

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ACCESSION NR: AT4001515

compared with similar ones produced in Western Europe. The authors recommend that the trichlorobenzene be distilled under atmospheric pressure (210-220C boiling range) in the presence of glinykil and be protected from light. Tin tetraphenyl (0.1% by weight) as a stabilizer for SOVTOL 10 did not reduce this product's sensitivity to UV radiation, as seen by increases occurring in tg delta and the acid number. The stabilizer had no effect on the bursting strength of cable insulating paper kept in SOVTOL 10 for periods up to 60 days nor on the number of double twists in the fibers. Table 2 of the Enclosure shows the changes in the viscosity of SOVTOL 10 when heated to 90 and 120C for 90 and 120 days in tubes and sealed ampules. A study of the effect of various plastic-coated materials on SOVTOL 10 showed that, except for AF-17 and FL-98 resins, none of the materials studied had a deleterious effect on the dielectric properties of the fluid. Table 8 in the original shows the effect of various materials on the tg delta of SOVTOL 10. When SOVTOL 10 was tested in a TNZ transformer (rated voltage 10 kv, output 1000 kva) for 14-895 day periods, there were no appreciable changes in the breakdown voltage, viscosity and acid number of the fluid, but a marked decrease in tg delta.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. elektrotekhn. institut (All-Union Institute of Electrotechnology)

S/035/62/000/010/057/128
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Belous, A. T., Gul'medov, Kh. D., Inozemtsev, Yu. A., Lyubarskiy, K. A., Kalyakina, M. I., Sadykov, Ya. F.

TITLE: Meteor observations at Ashkhabad

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 65, abstract 10A461 (In collection: "Ionosfern. issled. (meteory), no. 8", M., AN SSSR, 1962, 64 - 68; English summary)

TEXT: During IGY meteor observations were conducted according to an extensive program. Two observers recorded visually 5,016 meteors. Double photographic observations of telescopic meteors yielded 176 pairs during 450 hours. Radar observations were conducted by means of a standard installation; 6,216 radio-echoes were recorded in 15 months. Base stations located at Ashkhabad and Vannovskiy took 100 photographs of meteors and 8 spectra. Drift of 20 stable trails was observed.

Authors' summary

✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

BELOUS, A.T.; GUL'MEDOV, Kh.D.; INOZEMTSEV, Yu.A.; LYUBARSKIY, K.A.;
KALYAKINA, M.I.; SADYKOV, Ya.F.

Meteor observations in Ashkhabad. Issl.ionosf.i met. no.8:64-68
'62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Ashkhabad--Ionospheric research) (Meteors)

43288

S/831/62/000/008/009/016
E032/E514

3.1220
3.1230
3.1710

AUTHORS: Belous, A.T., Gul'medov, Kh.D., Inozemtsev, Yu.A., Lyubarskiy, K.A., Kalyakina, M.I. and Sadykov, Ya.F.

TITLE: Meteor observations at Ashkhabade

SOURCE: Ionosfernyye issledovaniya (meteory). Sbornik statey, no.8. V razdel programmy MGG (ionosfera). Mezhduved. geofiz. kom. AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 64-68

TEXT: The Astrofizicheskaya laboratoriya IFG AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Astrophysics Laboratory IFG AS Turk.SSR) has carried out systematic studies of meteors during the IGY with a view to obtaining observational material under the following three main headings: 1) meteor activity as an ionizing factor in the atmosphere; 2) determination of the density and height of the homogeneous atmosphere; 3) determination of wind distribution in the upper atmosphere from observations of meteor-trail drift. The observations were carried out visually (with and without telescopes), photographically and by radar. In addition, there were spectral observations of meteors and telescopic observations

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Meteor observations at Ashkhabade S/831/62/000/008/009/016
E032/E514

of meteor trails. The results of these observations will be published later. The present paper gives a summary of the experimental methods. All the observations were carried out in accordance with the IGY programme and instructions. The visual observations without instruments were carried out by two people who observed the sky through an aperture 2 m in diameter placed at a height 2 m above the earth's surface and parallel to it. Each observer was placed horizontally along the meridian, his head pointing north and his eye located at the centre of the aperture. Altogether 5016 meteors were observed over a period of 600 hours. The telescopic visual observations were carried out with two identical binoculars separated by 0.505 km with a magnification of X12 and a field diameter of 3.3°. The limiting stellar magnitude was 10. Altogether 650 meteors were recorded in approximately 450 hours and 176 parallaxes were obtained for them. The radar observations were carried out with standard radar apparatus giving 80 kW/pulse at a repetition frequency of 50 cps and a carrier frequency of 72 Mc/sec. The mean point of the seven-element antenna was 22° above the horizon, facing west. Altogther during the 16 months of the IGY, 6216 radio

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S/831/62/000/008/009/016
E032/E514

meteors were recorded (4070 hours). The photographic observations were carried out at two points separated by 20.77 km. One of the points had a set of four Xenon cameras (F = 12.5 cm, D:F = 1:2, frame size 9 x 12). The other point had four НАФА-3с/25 (NAFA-3s/25) cameras with Уран-9 (Uran-9) objectives (F = 25 cm, D:F = 1:25, frame size 18 x 24). In each case the cameras covered an area of about 7000 sq.deg around the zenith. The axes of the two sets were at 10° to each other, which corresponded to meteor heights of 80-100 km. One of the photographic stations included a rotating shutter which facilitated meteor trail measurements. Altogether 100 meteor photographs were obtained (18 parallaxes). The spectral observations were begun in May, 1958 (ordinary flint prisms, dispersion 575 Å/mm). The total number of spectra which were obtained was eight; they contained a large number of lines. Finally, the meteor trails were investigated using a Hertz 8 x 30 binocular with a 6° field of view. Twenty persistent trails were recorded during the IGY period, of which three were also recorded at the two photographic points.

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L 16973-66

ACC NR: AP6009011 SOURCE CODE: UR/0296/65/000/005/0060/0064

AUTHOR: Avanesova, T. S.; Kalyakina, N. M. 23 B

ORG: Turkmenian Institute of Regional Medicine, AMN SSSR (Turkmenskoy institut krayevoy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of certain anthelmintics on EGG laying of ascarides under laboratory conditions

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1965, 60-64

TOPIC TAGS: animal parasite, digestive system disease, biologic reproduction, drug effect, organic azine compound

ABSTRACT: The ascarides tested were fully mature females freshly removed from animal intestines and kept in a carbohydrate-salt medium. The following anthelmintics were used at various concentrations: piperazine, a naphthoic acid solution (naphthamon and beta-oxynaphthoic acid), and preparations 397, 408, and 420. The number of eggs was determined daily and they were also studied histologically. The anthelmintics were found to have a considerable effect on egg laying. Piperazine at a

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L 16973-66
ACC NR: AP6009011

$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ concentration reduced eggs by 70% while lower doses caused a 20% reduction. It did not kill the ascarides but did reduce their mobility. In the naphthoic acid solution the ascarides survived for 3 days with an 86-95% reduction of eggs. The numbered preparations killed the ascarides after 2 days and egg laying was reduced or absent. Histologic examination of the sexual organs disclosed ovicellular cytoplasm disturbances (vacuolization) and the appearance of round nuclei in the oocytes, possibly the result of a pathologic deviation in ovicell nutrition. The anthelmintic effect is seen chiefly in the absence of egg maturation and fertilization. It is concluded that piperazine reduces egg production to a lesser degree than naphthamon and its derivatives. Delayed egg maturation under the influence of naphthamon and beta-oxynaphthoic derivatives appears to be the result of metabolic disturbances.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 18Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

KALYAKINA, O.A.

Trends in the expansion of the assortment of silk fabrics. Tekst. prom. 21 no. 4:10-12 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nachal'nik otdela shelkovoy promyshlennosti Vsesoyuznogo instituta assortimenta legkoy promyshlennosti i kul'tury odezhdy.
(Silk manufacture)

KALYAKINA, V.M., klinich. ordinator

Morphological modifications in mandibular nerves in cancer. Vop. onk. 1 no.6:51-55 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Rostovskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. P.N.Snegirev). Rostov-na-Donu, pr. Voroshilovskiy, No.117/119, Rentgeno-radiologicheskiy i onkologicheskiy institut
(MANDIBLE, neoplasms,
neural changes (Rus))

LIVSHITS, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva); GRINBERG, N.A., inzh. (Moskva)
MUKHIN, V.N., inzh. (Moskva); KALYALIN, V.S., inzh. (Moskva)

Increasing the durability of the teeth of rotary excavators. Stroi. truboprov. 6 no.5:5-7 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Excavating machinery)

L 44428-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6023080 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/004/0609/0613 34

33

B

AUTHOR: Belyayev, B. N.; Gvozdev, B. A.; Gudov V. I.; Kalyamin, A. F.; Krizhanskiy, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the gamma spectrum of Br^{74} isotopes

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 4, 1966, 609-613

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectrum, bromine isotope, scintillation spectometer, nuclear energy level, radiation intensity, cyclotron

ABSTRACT: The gamma spectra of Br isotopes, obtained in the reaction of $Cu(C^{12}, xn)Br$, have been investigated with the aid of a scintillation spectometer. Energies and relative intensities have been measured for a number of new γ-lines in bromine with the decay half-times 36 ±1 and 4 ±1 min. The energies and relative intensities are given for γ-lines with $T_{1/2} = 36$ min. The isotope with $T_{1/2} = 36 \pm 1$ min was identified as Br^{74}. A diagram of the lower energy levels in Se^{74} is given in the original article. The authors thank G. N. Flerov for his

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Card 2/2

KALYAMIN, A.V

AUTHORS: Kalyamin, A. V., Murin, A. N., Preobrazhenskiy, B.K., 89-2-21/35
Titov, N. Ye.,

TITLE: The Yield of Rare Earths in the Splitting up of Bismuth by 660 MeV-Protons (Vykhody redkozemel'nykh elementov pri rasshcheplenii vismuta protonami s energiyey 660 MeV).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 196-197 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With the aid of chromatographic methods especially rare-earth products were gathered in the splitting up of Bi^{209} by 660 MeV -protons and the following cross sections were determined:

1. Ce^{134} $\sim 0,4$ mb
2. Nd^{140} $\sim 0,25$ mb
3. Gd^{147} $\sim 0,95$ mb
4. Tb^{153} $\sim 0,9$ mb
5. Tb^{154} $\sim 1,0$ mb
6. Er^{160} $\sim 2,0$ mb
7. Tm^{165} $\sim 4,0$ mb
8. Yb^{166} $\sim 2,5$ mb

Card 1/2

The Yield of Rare Earths in the Splitting up of Bismuth by 66o MeV-Protons. 89-2-21/35

9. Yb^{169} ~7,o mb
1o.Lu^{17o} ~6,5 mb
11,Iu^{171} ~5,5 mb

There are 2 figures, 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: September 3o, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Bismuth 209 fission 2. Bismuth 209-Chromatographic analysis
3. Chromatographic analysis-Applications

SOV/78-3-9-20/38

AUTHORS: Preobrazhenskiy, B. K., Lilova, O. M., Kalyamin, A. V., Pashkov, A. B.

TITLE: On the Dependence of the Ion Exchange Separation of the Rare Earths on the Hardness, Structure, and Exchange Capacity of the Resin (O zavisimosti ionoobmennogo razdeleniya redkozemel'nykh elementov ot zhestkosti, struktury i obmennoy yemkosti smol)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 2131-2132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the rapid ion exchange separation of the rare earths, above all of Lu and Yb was investigated in dependence on the hardness, structure, and exchange capacity of the resin. KУ-2 was used as ion exchange resin. The results showed that the distribution coefficient of the rare earths in the presence of complex partners depends on the exchange capacity of the resin and the selectivity of the complex former and is practically independent of the hardness and structure of the resin. If the separation of the rare earths is carried out by means of ion exchange without the application of a

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SOV/78-3-9-20/38

On the Dependence of the Ion Exchange Separation of the Rare Earths on the Hardness, Structure, and Exchange Capacity of the Resin

complex former a dependence exists between the distribution coefficients and the hardness and structure of the resin. The highest distribution coefficient of the rare earths is obtained with a resin of highest exchange capacity. There are 1 figure and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute, AS USSR) Institut plastmass Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (Plastics Institute, Ministry of Chemical Industry)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/48-22-7-10/26

AUTHORS: Aron, P. M., Kalyamin, A. V., Murin, A. N., Yakovlev, V. A.

TITLE: On New Rare Earth Isotopes With Neutron Deficit. Lutetium Isotope With the Mass Number 167 (O novykh neytronodefitsitnykh izotopakh redkikh zemel'. Izotop lyutetsiya s massovym chislom 167)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 7, pp. 817 - 817 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When tantalum was bombarded with 660 MeV protons in the synchrocyclotron of the OIYaI rare earth isotopes with a neutron deficit were produced. Some of them have not been known hitherto (Refs 1 - 5). A radioactive nuclide with a half-life of 55 ± 3 minutes was discovered in the chromatographic separation of the lutetium fraction. The half-life was obtained from the intensity curve of γ-lines at ~ 100 keV, which was recorded by a γ-scintillation spectrometer. When ytterbium is separated by chromatographic methods 7 hours after the active rare earths had been separated from the lutetium fraction, the

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On New Rare Earth Isotopes With Neutron Deficit. SOV/48-22-7-10/26
Lutetium Isotope With the Mass Number 167

same line is found. The intensity of this line in the ytterbium fraction dropped with a half-life of 18 minutes. The energies of the γ-quanta and the half-lifes within experimental errors correspond to the tabled data for Yb^{167} ($T_{1/2}$=18 minutes, E_{γ} = 118 keV). The thulium fraction separated simultaneously with ytterbium from the lutetium fraction emitted the characteristic γ-spectrum of Tu^{167}. The intensity of the bright γ-line with an energy of E_{γ} = 207 keV decreases with a half-life of ~10 days. Hence, the existence of the hitherto unknown isotope Lu^{167} is proved:

$$Lu^{167} \xrightarrow[T_{1/2} = 55 \text{ min}]{E} Yb^{167} \xrightarrow[T_{1/2} = 18 \text{ min}]{E} Tu^{167} \xrightarrow[T_{1/2}=9{,}6 \text{ days}]{E} Er^{167}$$

(stable)

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On New Rare Earth Isotopes With Neutron Deficit. Lutetium Isotope With the Mass Number 167 SOV/48-22-7-10/26

Apart from the γ-line with an energy of ~100 keV, also lines with an energy of ~170 keV and ~240 keV were found in the spectrum of the initially separated lutetium fraction. The ~170 keV-line was also observed in the spectrum of the daughter ytterbium. Its half-life is near to that of Yb^{167}. The ~ 240 keV-line was not observed in the spectrum of the daughter ytterbium, as it originates from Lu^{167}. V. P. Dzhelepov, Director of the Laboratory for Nuclear Problems OIYaI, the operational staff of the synchrocyclotron, and B. K. Preobrazhenskiy assisted in the first experiments. There are 5 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V.G. Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR. (Radium-Institute imeni V.G. Khlopin, AS USSR)

Card 3/4

21(8)

AUTHORS: Kalyamin, A. V., Levenberg, I. Yu., Yakovlev, V. A. SOV/89-6-5-21/33

TITLE: On New Positron Activities of Neutron-deficient Isotopes of Lutetium, Ytterbium, and Holmium (O novykh pozitronnykh aktivnostyakh neytronno-defitsitnykh izotopov lyutetsiya, itterbiya i gol'miya)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 5, p 582 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A tantalum target is irradiated for 10 minutes with 660 Mev in a synchrocyclotron, and after chemical treatment the individual fractions are measured. The following new nuclei were found: 1) Lu^{167}: $T_{1/2}$ = 43 min; $E_{\beta+}$ = 1.7±0.2 Mev; 2) Yb^{161}: $T_{1/2}$ = 82±4 min; $E_{\beta+}$ = 2.90±0.15 Mev; 3) Ho^{155}: $T_{1/2}$ = 50 min; $E_{\beta+}$ = 2.10±0.15 Mev. Positron energies were measured by means of a β-spectrometer constructed by V. N. Mekhedov and M. Ya. Kuznetsova. By means of a γ-scintillation spectrometer the γ-spectrum of a chromatographically separated body was measured, which is identical with the

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On New Positron Activities of Neutron-deficient Isotopes of Lutetium, Ytterbium, and Holmium SOV/89-6-5-21/33

spectrum of Dy^{155}. Therefore the mass arrangement of Ho^{155} is probably sufficiently certain. Professor A. N. Murin was interested in the investigation, and results were discussed with him. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya yadernykh problem Ob"yedinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniya (Laboratory for Nuclear Problems of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1958

Card 2/2

KALYAMIN, A.V.

21 (7), 21 (8)
AUTHOR: Rudakov, V. P. SOV/89-7-1-18/26

TITLE: IX All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy
(IX Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po yadernoy spektroskopii)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 76-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The IX All-Union Conference was held from January 26 to February 2, 1959 at Khar'kov. More than 300 participants heard 100 lectures, the most important of which dealt with the following fields: Nuclear Theory. General problems of β-decay. A. S. Davydov (MGU): Theoretical classification of low-energy excited nuclear states. L. K. Peker: Deformed nuclei. B. L. Birbrair, L. K. Peker, L. A. Sliv (LFTI): Quadrupole oscillations of deformed nuclei. Ye. V. Inopin, V. Yu. Gonchar, S. P. Tsytko (KhFTI): Calculation of the ft-values with matrix elements for β-transitions by means of the generalized nuclear model. S. T. Belyayev (IAE): Consideration of pair-correlation in nuclei. A. B. Migdal (IAE): The application of the superconductivity model to nuclei for the purpose of calculating their moments of inertia. P. E. Nemirovskiy (IAE). Problem of the neutron stability of nuclei. [illegible] (IAE): The present stage in the theory of β-decay. V. V. Vladimirskiy, V. K. Grigor'yev, V. A. Yergakov, Yu. V. Trebukhovskiy (ITEP): Measurement of the angular correlation between electron and neutrino in the decay of the neutron. V. M. Lobashev, V. A. Nazarenko, L. I. Rusinov (LFTI): Measurement of the correlation between the transversal electron polarisation and circular polarization of γ-quanta occurring in the decay of

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Sc^{46} and Co^{60}. Decay Schemes. γ-radiation of Nuclei. [illegible] Antufriyev, A. K. Val'ter, Yu. V. Gonchar, Ye. G. Kopanets, A. N. L'vov, P. M. Tutakin, S. P. Tsytko, V. Y. Sorokin, A. S. Deyneko, I. Ya. Malakhov, A. Ya. Taranov (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Khar'kovskiy institut (Physico-technical Institute, Khar'kov)): The Si$^{28,29,30}(p,\gamma)$, Ne$^{20}(p,\gamma)$, S$^{32,34}(p,\gamma)$, Ar$^{40}(p,\gamma)$ and N$^{14}(p,\gamma)$ reactions. D. G. Alkhazov, A. P. Grinberg, G. M. Gusinskiy, M. Kh. Lemberg, V. V. Rozhdestvenskiy, K. I. Yerokhina of the Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Physico-technical Institute): Investigation of the Coulomb excitation of the lower levels of some nuclei during their bombardment by multiply charged ions (C, N, O, and Ne). A. V. Kalyamin, A. N. Murin, [illegible] Pokrovskiy, V. A. Yakovlev (RIAN): New isotopes Tu^{161}, Ho^{153}, Ho^{155} and Ho^{157}. B. S. Dzhelepov, V. A. Sergiyenko (LGU): Decay schemes of some neutron-deficient isotopes, set up on the basis of measurements of the coincidence of the internal conversion electrons. Spectroscopy Engineering. B. S. Dzhelepov, [illegible], [illegible], V. G. Chumin (RIAN): α-spectrometer with double focusing. S. A. Baranov, [illegible], A. G. Zelenkov, A. F. Malov, G. Ya. Shchepkin (IAE): Improved α-spectrometer. L. F. Barchuk, [illegible] Belykh, V. I. Golyshkin, V. A. [illegible] (IFAN UkrSSR): Magnetic spectrograph for heavy charged particles. The representatives of the Ministerstvo radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti (Ministry of the Radio-engineering Industry) gave a report about new multipliers. The Conference was closed by B. S. Dzhelepov, who stressed the fact that nuclear tables and reference works ought to be published much more quickly in order to be of real use to the experimenter.

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24(5) SOV/48-23-7-9/31

AUTHORS: Baranovskiy, V. I., Kalyamin, A. V.

TITLE: On the Spectra of the Neutron-deficient Isotopes of Hf (O spektrakh neytronodefitsitnykh izotopov Hf)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 7, p 831 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the fractions of Hf separated from Ta by the scintillation method. These fractions were irradiated by 680 Mev protons accelerated in the synchrocyclotron of the OIYaI. An isotope of Hf with the period of 23.5 hours was identified by the authors as Hf^{173}. A half life of 12 hours was determined for Hf^{171}. The results in known publications deviating from these results are pointed out. The lines occurring in Hf^{173} (125 and 300 kev), as well as the lines in the energy range of 400-700 kev of Hf^{171} are dealt with, and the relative intensities are indicated. Finally, the authors thank the synchrocyclotron team, and A. N. Murin and G. M. Gorodinskiy for their attention paid to the work. There are 1 table and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 1/2

On the Spectra of the Neutron-deficient Isotopes of Hf SOV/48-23-7-9/31

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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24397
S/186/60/002/002/016/022
E071/E433

5-2300

AUTHORS: Preobrazhenskiy, B.K., Kalyamin, A.V. and Lilova, O.M.

TITLE: On the problem of the influence of the size of the molecule of the complex forming agent and of the temperature on the ion exchange separation of radioactive rare earth elements 19 21

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1960, Vol.2, No.2, pp.239-242

TEXT: For a successful ion exchange separation of elements, the knowledge of optimal conditions is necessary. For this purpose the authors carried out the determination of the coefficients of separation for rare earth elements with ammonium lactate and compared the results obtained with published data for ammonium oxyisobutyrate and glycolate. For comparison the determination of the coefficients of separation for the commercial resin Dowex-50-X12 was also made. In addition, the influence of temperature was studied. It was found that there is an optimum size of the molecule which gives the best selectivity of a complex formation with similar elements. Heavy rare earth elements can be separated better by ammonium lactate, and lighter elements by ammonium oxyisobutyrate. It was also shown that the temperature

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BELYAYEV, B.N.; KALYAMIN, A.V.; MURIN, A.N.

Probability ratio of α-decay and E-capture for the isotopes $Po^{200,201,203}$. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.7:874-878 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G. Khlopina AN SSSR.
(Alpha rays) (Electrons--Capture) (Polonium--Isotopes)

BELYAYEV, B.N.; KALYAMIN, A.V.; MURIN, A.N.

Reduced derived width δ_L^2 for Po isotopes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.7:879-881 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR im. V.G. Khlopina.
(Polonium--Decay) (Alpha rays)

BELYAYEV, B.N.; KALYAMIN, A.V.; MURIN, A.N.

Experimental and calculated cross sections of the reaction $Bi^{209}(p, xn)$ Po under bombardment by 135 Mev. protons. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.2:337-339 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.P.Vinogradovym.

(Nuclear reactions)

KALYAMIN, A.V.; MURIN, A.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.K.

Yields of the products of the spallation reaction Bi^{209}(p; Xn, Yp).
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.2:245-247 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina AN SSSR.
(Bismuth)
(Nuclear reactions)

40100

S/048/62/026/008/013/028
B104/B102

24.6600

AUTHORS: Belyayev, B. N., Kalyamin, A. V., and Murin, A. N.

TITLE: α-decay of neutron-deficient Po isotopes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1034 - 1036

TEXT: No direct investigation of the α-decay and E-capture of neutron-deficient Po isotopes which form during the reaction Bi(p, xn)·Po is possible, because of the complex decay series of Po. By comparing the activities of the isotopes investigated with the corresponding activity of an isotope whose fractions of α-decay and E-capture are known, it is possible however to determine indirectly the fractions of other Po nuclei undergoing α-decay and E-capture. Po^{206} was chosen as reference isotope, of which it is known that $\alpha_1/(\alpha + E) = 5\pm1\%$. α_1 is the probability of Po^{206} α-decay to the lowest Pb level, α+ E is the total decay probability. The α-activity was measured by an ionization chamber with 31-channel pulse-height analyzer 40 - 50 min after irradiation. The coincidence of the

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α-decay of neutron-deficient ...

lines of Po^{199} ($E_{\alpha} = 5.57$ Mev) and Po^{200} ($E_{\alpha} = 5.86$ Mev) must be taken into account. It is known for Po^{200} that $\alpha_2/(\alpha_2 + E) = 0.8$, where α_2 is the probability of an α-transition ($E_{\alpha} = 5.77$ Mev). Using known data: $\alpha_1/(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + E) \approx 5\%$. α_1 is the probability of an α-transition with $E_{\alpha} = 5.86$ Mev. The ratio between probability of α-decay to the ground state and total decay probability of Po^{199} is estimated to be $\sim 7\%$. There is 1 table.

Table. Surface probabilities and reduced widths.
Legend: (1) surface probability, (2) reduced width.

A	E_{α}, MeV	$\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha+Б}$ %	Поверхностная вероятность ①	δ_L^2 ②
199	5,87	~7	0,0032	0,06
200	5,86	~5	0,0027	0,042
201	5,67	0,8	0,0015	0,027
203	5,48	0,02	0,00013	0,0024

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34173
S/048/62/026/002/014/032
B106/B108

24666

AUTHORS: Kalyamin, A. V., Murin, A. N., and Preobrazhenskiy, B. K.

TITLE: Products of deep fission processes Bi^{209} (p; xn, yp)

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 2, 1962, 245-247

TEXT: The product yields were determined for the following radioactive decay processes:

X

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Products of deep fission ...

S/048/62/026/002/014/032
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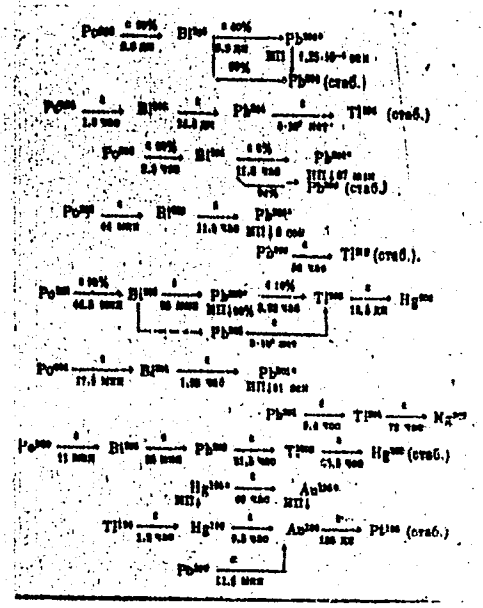

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Products of deep fission ...

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дн denotes days, сек seconds, стаб stable, час hours, мин minutes, and лет years. All these reactions were initiated by bombarding Bi^{209} with 135-Mev protons yielding the mentioned polonium radioisotopes $Po^{200-208}$. The compositions of the resulting fractions (Bi, Pb, Tl, Au) were studied with a scintillation γ-spectrometer (NaI(Tl) crystal) with multichannel analyzer. The activities were measured in 4π geometry (CsI(Tl) crystal). The number of atoms of the individual radioisotopes was determined by decomposing the complex decay curve into the individual components. In addition to the yields in polonium isotopes, the individual and total yields of $Bi^{203, 204, 205, 206}$, Tl^{201} and Pb^{200} isotopes were determined. In all cases, the individual yield in Tl^{200} proved to be so small that it did not exert any considerable effect on the total yield in nuclei with mass number 200. The total yield in nuclei with mass number 195 as determined from the Au^{195} yield agreed as expected with the Po^{199} yield (as determined from its α-decay) within the limits of experimental error. The yield curve for the fission products was plotted from results (Fig.). In the chain of radioactive nuclei with the mass number 202, the problem of a possible

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Products of deep fission ... S/048/62/026/002/014/032
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ε-capture on one of the Pb^{202} levels which lie below the isomeric level (Pb^{202*}) remained unsolved for the Bi^{202} isotope. If with Bi^{202} such an ε-capture on low Pb^{202} levels does not take place, the total yield in nuclei of the $Po^{202} \rightarrow Tl^{202}$ chain will be ten times the total yield in Tl^{202} (Fig.). The yield in Po^{202} is not less than the tenfold yield in Tl^{202}, i.e., not less than the total yield in nuclei of the chain. On the assumption that the chain yield is too low owing to the fact that the transitions $Bi^{202} \rightarrow Pb^{202}$ do not take place, the probabilities of the transformation $Bi^{202} \rightarrow Pb^{202}$ and $Bi^{202} \rightarrow Pb^{202*}$ would have a ratio of 5 : 1. The heads of the LYaP OIYaI are thanked for supplying working facilities on the synchrocyclotron, and I. A. Yutlandov and V. N. Pokrovskiy for assistance. There are 1 figure and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: Strominger D., Hollander J. M., Seaborg G. T., Rev. Mod. Phys., 30, no. 2, 585 (1958); Hunter E. T., Phys. Rev., 115, no. 4, 1053 (1959).

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34173

Products of deep fission ...

S/048/62/026/002/014/032
B106/B108

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR (Radiuminstitute imeni V. G. Khlopin of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1961

Fig. Cross sections of the formation of fission products during fission of Bi^{209} by protons.
Legend: (I) E_p = 135 Mev; (II) E_p = 480 Mev (according to A. N. Murin, B. K. Preobrazhenskiy, N. Ye. Titov, Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khimich., no. 4, 578 (1955)); (III) E_p = 660 Mev (according to A. V. Kalyamin, A. N. Murin, B. K. Preobrazhenskiy, N. Ye. Titov, Atomnaya energiya, 4, no. 2, 196 (1958)); (1) individual yields in polonium nuclei; (2) individual yields of bismuth nuclei; ordinate: σ, mb.

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BELYAYEV, B.N.; KALYAMIN, A.V.; MURIN, A.N.

On the α-decay of neutron-deficient Po isotopes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.8:1034-1036 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Polonium--Isotopes) (Alpha rays--Decay)

KALYAMIN, A.V.

Separation of Bi, Hg, and Ag from complex mixtures of
elements by partition chromatography. Radiokhimiia 5 no. 6:
749-751 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

S/056/63/044/001/002/067
B108/B180

AUTHORS: Belyayev, B. N., Kalyamin, A. V., Murin, A. N.

TITLE: Regularities in the α-decay of nuclei with less than 126 neutrons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 1, 1963, 10 - 13

TEXT: The ratio $\alpha/(\alpha+E)$ of the probabilities of alpha decay and total decay (alpha decay plus electron capture) for Po^{204} was determined experimentally by comparing the activities with the known ones of Po^{206}. The part of nuclei undergoing alpha decay was measured with an ionization alpha-spectrometer, and the part involved in electron capture was determined from the amount of Bi^{204} daughter nuclei separated chemically from Po. The activity of Bi was measured with a scintillation counter (for more details of the method see Izv. AN SSSR, seriya fiz., 25, 874, 1961). The resulting $\alpha/(\alpha+E)$ ratio is $(0.645 \pm 0.084)\%$. From experimental data on even-even nuclei, the relation $\log T_{1/2}(\alpha) = a/\sqrt{Q_{eff}} + b$ (1) was

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found. It was used to calculate $T_{1/2}(\alpha)$ for the isotopes $Po^{196, 198, 200}$ and together with experimental data on $T_{1/2}(\alpha + E)$ to calculate the $\alpha/(\alpha + E)$ ratios. The reduced derivative width δ_L^2 has a minimum for $N = 126$ (S. Axensten, C. M. Olsmats. Ark. Fys., 19, 461, 1961). F, the coefficients of forbiddenness were calculated from the formula $\log F = \log T_{1/2}(\alpha) - (a/\sqrt{Q_{eff}} + b)$ for even-odd Po isotopes. The coefficients a and b were calculated from Eq. (1) for $T_{1/2}(\alpha)$ given in seconds and Q_{eff}, the total energy of alpha decay, given in Mev. The high value of $F = 32$ for Po^{203} is attributed to its neutron configuration, with only one neutron in the unfilled $f_{5/2}$ subshell. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1962

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L 17366-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD S/0048/63/0027/007/923/926

ACCESSION NR: AP3003697

60
55

AUTHOR: Belyayev, B.I.; Kalyamin, A.V.; Murin, A.N.

19

TITLE: Excitation functions of nuclear reactions occurring incident to fast proton bombardment of Bi^{209} /Report of the Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectrosopy held in Kiev from 25 January to 2 February 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.27, no.7, 1963, 923-926

TOPIC TAGS: spallation, proton induced reaction, isotope production cross section, Bi^{209}

ABSTRACT: The present work was a continuation of earlier studies (B.I.Belyayev, A.V.Kalyamin and A.N.Murin, Doklady AN SSSR, 140, 337, 1961 and A.V.Kalyamin, A.N. Murin and B.K.Preobrazhenskiy, Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.,26, 245, 1962) of the yields of spallation of bismuth-209. The present paper gives new and refined data on the cross sections for the formation of the nuclides resulting from bombardment of a bismuth oxide or metallic Bi^{209} with protons having energies from 0.135 to 10 GeV. In all 48 irradiations lasting from 15 min to 4 hours were performed on the synchrocyclotron and proton synchrotron of the Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy--OIYaI (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research). The

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003697

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products were separated radiochemically and investigated by means of an ionization chamber, a scintillation gamma-spectrometer and a 4π gamma and Kx radiation detector. The yields are referred to the yield of the $Al^{27}(p,3pn)Na^{24}$ reaction. Values of the cumulative or direct cross sections at five proton energies are tabulated for 46 isotopes of the different elements detected among the reaction products. The results should be a useful guide in selecting the irradiation conditions for maximizing the yield of specific isotopes. "The authors are grateful to members of the Laboratoriya yaderny"kh problem (Laboratory of Nuclear Problems), I. A. Yutlandov, V. N. Pokrovskiy and I. Yu. Levenberg, for support and assistance in the work, and to V. N. Mekhedov and V. N. Ry"bakov for their interest and collaboration in carrying out the irradiations on the proton synchrotron. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BELYAYEV, B.N.; KALYAMIN, A.V.; MURIN, A.N.

Regularities in the α-decay of nuclei with less than 126 neutrons. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.1:10-13 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Polonium isotopes—Decay) (Nuclei, Atomic)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.K.; KALYAMIN, A.V.; MIKHALCHA, I.

Isolation of gold and thallium from a complex mixture of elements by partition chromatography. Radiokhimiia 6 no. 1:1111-112 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KAL'YAN, B.N.; LAZUR'YEVSKIY, G.V.

Chemical characteristics of diterpene alcohol from lavender.
Uch.zap.Kish.un. 68:84-86 '63 [cover '64].
(MIRA 18:12)

KAL'YAN, G.A.

KAL'YAN, G. A.; MIRONOVA, N.V.; ALAYEVA, L.D.; TRYASTSINA, Z.I.; MAYOROVA, G.S.; SHRAZETDINOV, Ya.F.

Comparison of the use of vitamin B_1 and aloe extract in treating pyorrhea alveolaris. Stomatologiia 36 no.6:18-21 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz polikliniki No.1 (nach. I.V.Mironov, nauchnyyrukovoditel' - dotsent G.A.Vasil'yev)
(THIAMINE) (ALOE) (GUMS--DISEASES)

KORNILOV, N.A.; KAL'YAN, G.A.

Strontium in the Kimmeridge iron-ore deposits of the Azov and Black Sea Basin. Geokhimiia no.2 241-245 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR, Simferopol'.